

March 1902, Andrew Carnegie donated \$5.2 million to construct a system of branch libraries throughout the city. Later that year, the New York Public Library contracted with the city of New York to operate the 39 Carnegie library branches in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island. This was the beginning of a tradition of partnership and cooperation between the New York Public Library and the city of New York which continues to this day.

With more than a million books in place, the library was officially dedicated on May 23, 1911, by President William Howard Taft, with Governor John Alden Dix and Mayor William J. Gaynor present. The response was overwhelming, with between 30,000 and 50,000 visitors coming through the library on that first day.

Today, the New York Public Library is the largest public library system in the country, serving more than 10 million people a year, and over 1.9 million cardholders. There are now four special research libraries: the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center; the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the Center for the Humanities; and the Science, Industry and Business Library, which will open in its new home at the site of the former B. Altman building during this centennial year. The branch system of the library has grown to include 82 libraries, with collections totaling over 10.5 million items, the collection expanding by approximately 10,000 items a week in dozens of different languages.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the New York Public Library on the occasion of its 100th birthday, and wish it great success as it, "continues in its mission to inform, inspire, entertain and challenge all who enter its doors—be it between the guardian lions on Fifth Avenue, its 82 branches, or via the information superhighway."

RECOGNIZING AUGUST 23, 1995 AS
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HEALTH UNIT COORDINATORS

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of very important people, a group that quietly performs the services that are vital to the maintenance of our health care system—Health Unit Coordinators.

Health Unit Coordinators have been working diligently for 50 years to help keep our health care system running smoothly. As our system has become more complex, they have adapted to the many new challenges facing health care in our country. I commend them for their tireless work and congratulate the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators on its 50th anniversary on August 23, 1995.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope, that Americans will reflect upon the importance of Health Unit Coordinators not only on August 23 but throughout the year.

IN OPPOSITION TO TRADE
SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the unsatisfactory outcome of almost 2 years of bilateral negotiations on access to the Japanese automotive market is disappointing.

However, unilateral imposition of 6 billion dollars' worth of sanctions on Japanese products by the United States is a dangerous and unworkable solution.

Under the rules and procedures of the WTO, if any member country feels that it has been wronged, it has an obligation to go to the WTO first before applying sanctions and certainly not in concert with the application of sanctions.

If the administration continues to insist that imposition of punitive sanctions against Japanese luxury cars is the best way to force Japan to open its markets, the United States should set an example for the rest of our trading partners and file a WTO complaint against Japan.

Let's take advantage of the WTO's dispute settlement procedure, which we helped negotiate.

Unilateral imposition of sanctions by the United States against the Japanese sends the message to the rest of the world that we have no confidence in the WTO's ability to decide the case fairly.

Let's not restrict free trade in the United States in an effort to open up markets abroad. Punitive sanctions that have the potential to cost thousands of United States jobs in a very short period of time and do nothing to achieve our goal of opening up the Japanese automotive market are not the answer.

THEODORE J. BIAGINI HONORED
BY SISTER-COUNTY COMMISSION

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, I rise, today, to acknowledge and extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Theodore J. Biagini, being honored by the county of Santa Clara, CA—Province of Florence, Italy Sister-County Commission as this year's recipient of the 1995 Medici Medal Citizen of the Year Award. Mr. Biagini will be honored at the Medici Masked Ball being held Saturday, May 20, 1995.

The Sister-County Commission is committed to fostering the exchange of art, culture, education, and technology in many diverse areas between the people and governments of the county of Santa Clara and Province of Florence. Presentation of the Medici Medallion is reserved for prominent citizens of Santa Clara County, who typify philanthropic, intellectual, and cultural awareness as exemplified by the spirit of the Renaissance.

Theodore J. Biagini has a long history of public service dating back to 1963 when he was president of the Student Bar Association

of Santa Clara University School of Law. Since then, Mr. Biagini has served on numerous civic and charitable boards including the Italian American Heritage Association, the San Jose Sports Arena Task Force, Eastfield Children's Center, and the Santa Clara University Board of Regents.

Indeed, Ted Biagini is a modern day example of a Renaissance man, turning his gifts and intellect to a wide range of activities, all of which have enriched our community and its people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my own congratulations and gratitude to Mr. Biagini on behalf of my constituents in the 16th District and the U.S. House of Representatives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SONNY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, due to a medical leave of absence, I was unable to make the following votes. Had I been present, I would have been recorded as follows: Rollcall Nos. 315—"no"; 316—"no"; 317—"no"; 318—"no"; 319—"no"; 320—"no"; 321—"no"; 322—"no"; 323—"no"; 324—"no"; 325—"no"; 326—"yes"; 327—"no"; 328—"yes"; 329—"yes"; 338—"yes"; 339—"yes"; 340—"yes"; 341—"yes"; 342—"no"; 343—"no."

I ask that these votes be submitted into the RECORD.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the week of May 9, I was called back to my district due to an illness in my family. As a result, I missed a number of rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows; rollcall 308—Traficant amendment: "no"; rollcall 309—Passage: "yes"; rollcall 310—Procedural motion: "yes"; rollcall 311—Rule: "yes"; rollcall 312—Saxton-Boehlert substitute: "yes"; rollcall 313—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 314—Boehlert amendment: "yes"; rollcall 315—Pallone amendment: "no"; rollcall 316—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 317—Pallone amendment: "no"; rollcall 318—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 319—Collins amendment: "yes"; rollcall 320—Mineta amendment: "no"; rollcall 321—DeFazio amendment: "no"; rollcall 322—Nadler amendment: "no"; rollcall 323—Oberstar amendment: "no"; rollcall 324—Pallone amendment: "no"; rollcall 325—Visclosky amendment: "no"; rollcall 326—Laughlin amendment to Emerson amendment: "yes"; rollcall 327—Batemant amendment to Lipinski amendment: "no"; rollcall 328—Lipinski amendment: "yes"; rollcall 329—Largent amendment: "no"; rollcall 330—Passage: "no"; rollcall 331—Armey motion: "no."